

imperial public domain is gone? Our last reliance upon the President himself and his veto. Let him clap his veto upon the first land grabbing railway bill presented for his signature, and let him make it a test question with Congress, and we still think he can swamp the lobby. At all events, the President's veto in this business is the last hope and the last chance for the people of the United States and their lands and their treasury.

THE REASON WHY.—The reason why the election in Georgia is assigned for the last week in December admits of a curious interpretation. It is well known that from time immemorial Christmas week has been a universal holiday among the negroes in the South. It is a period when they are never expected to work, and never do, giving themselves, for the time, up to all sorts of dissipation and extravagant frolicking peculiar to the race in the Southern country. We shall not, therefore, be unprepared to hear of a variety of "unpleasant misunderstandings" among the whites and negroes, and among the blacks themselves in Georgia on the 21st, 22d and 23d days of the current month—the days on which the election has been ordered by the radical authorities.

THE JUDICIAL VINDICATION of the young lady clairvoyant in Bridgeport, Conn., who was arraigned under one of the old blue laws of that State for fortune telling, is likely to prove a great comfort to Spiritualists, Mesmerists and the believers in prevailing socialisms generally. It seems the young lady foretold events truly, and thirteen credible witnesses took oath to the fact. The Judge held that the old statute evidently applied to fraudulent prophets and vagrants, and with that view of the case he discharged the accused. Under the old blue laws, as originally administered, the young lady would certainly have been burned as a witch.

AS CHRISTMAS comes again, with its cold snows and its merry firesides, the claim of New York to the name of the City of Charities is the more strongly asserted by the pressing need that the poor and the wayward present. There are balls and bazaars and fairs of all denominations announced for all kinds of charities—for the churches that are weak in paying members; for the foundlings, the blind, the orphans and the widows; for the little Arabs of the street and the shivering miscreants in the tenements; for the blind beggars on the corners and the fallen wretches in their sinful misery; for all kinds and in all ways. New York asks no questions of the needy. She talks only with her open hand.

"MOURNING FOR LOGAN."—The Chicago Times (democratic) is authority for the statement that radical politicians in Springfield, Ill., are said to have reached the conclusion that John A. Logan "cannot figure or telegraph himself into the United States Senate." The opinion is also prevalent in other quarters that he cannot pay himself into that office even with a "forty-parson power" to help him. Suppose Logan adopt the Greeley style and endeavor to "cuss" himself into the coveted Senatorial seat?

Personal Intelligence.

Senator A. V. Harpending, of the Twenty-fourth district of New York, is sojourning for a few days at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge A. Schoonmaker, of Kingston, is stopping at the Grand Central Hotel.

Mr. R. M. Douglas, private secretary of President Grant, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel en route for Washington.

Judge Lyman Tremaine, of Albany, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. G. H. Yeaman, lately United States Minister to Copenhagen, left the New York Hotel yesterday for Washington.

Colonel P. J. Wood, of the United States Army, has taken quarters at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. John W. Young, of Utah, another "chip of the old block," is sojourning at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Captain A. B. Jerome and Surgeon E. Colmaiche, of the United States Army, are temporarily at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. W. R. Cole, proprietor of the Baltimore Evening Bulletin, is at the Anson House.

Mr. James L. Thayer, of circus renown, is at the St. Charles Hotel. He is busy preparing to start with his company next spring.

Major Harford Stubbs, a prominent politician of Pennsylvania, has arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The members of the Columbus Common Council, now stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel, yesterday visited Central Park and High Bridge, under the guidance of Tim Golden, of the Mayor's Office.

Mr. John A. Rice, member of Congress from Maine, is at the Astor House en route for Washington.

Mr. J. W. Harrison, Mr. W. H. Trescott, and Mr. Thomas Steers, of South Carolina, who are connected with the railroad enterprises of that State, have arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge R. R. Nelson, of St. Paul, Minn., is temporarily at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. J. B. Chaffee, member of Congress from Colorado, is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mr. E. A. Buck, of Buffalo, is now at the Hoffman House.

General E. M. McCook, from Colorado, is quartered at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

OBITUARY.

Lord Byron.
The London papers announce the death of George Anson Byron, eighth Baron Byron of Rochdale, county Lancashire. He was born on the 10th of January, 1815, and succeeded his father on the 1st of March, 1868. This father, it will be remembered, was the cousin and successor of the celebrated poet. The deceased served for a time in the British army, but retired in 1845. He was married, but died childless. The new Baron Byron is a lad of fifteen years, the eldest son of the late Frederick Byron, M. A., barrister at law, who was the brother of the deceased peer and who died in 1861.

Patrick Brennan.
A few days ago this well known citizen of New York died at his residence, near Eighty-fourth street and the Boulevard. He was advanced in years and was one of the early settlers of the metropolis. Although a man of much influence in political circles, he never sought office, but confined his attention to the pursuit of his business as a merchant. Thomas S. Brennan, the Wardens of Bellevue Hospital, is one of his sons, and General James R. O'Brien, late Marshal of the district of Columbia, is his son-in-law. Mr. Brennan was noted for his honesty and integrity and for his devotion to the Catholic religion. He was identified with all Catholic movements in the city, aiding in the construction of churches and in the support of charitable and religious institutions. It is worthy of notice that the house in which he resided for forty years is the one famous as the headquarters of the Washington and in which Edgar A. Poe wrote "The Raven."

Adolphe Boettcher.
The German papers announce the recent death of Adolphe Boettcher, poet, at Leipzig, his native city. He was born in 1815, studied at the University of Leipzig, and made reputation by his translations of Shakespeare, Byron, Goethe, Milton, and other English poets. His original works are also noted for their beauty and ability. Chief among them are "Sings of Midsummer," "A Tale of Spring," "Phosphorus of the Flower Strips," &c.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Prussia's Disregard of the Luxembourg Treaty.

Anti-Draft and War Riot in Berlin.

King William Assured of the Imperial Purple.

The Alabama Claims Question Before the British People.

British Democracy Against Royal Dowries.

John Bright and the English Catholics on the Great Questions of the Day.

Speeches of the Kings of Italy and Spain.

Sudden Death of a New Yorker in London.

THE LUXEMBOURG QUESTION.

Prussia About to Unsettle a Treaty.
BRUSSELS, Dec. 9, 1870.
It is rumored here that Prussia has informed the government of Luxembourg that she is no longer bound by the Treaty of 1867.

English Report of a Probable Crisis.
LONDON, Dec. 9, 1870.
A despatch from Amsterdam says:—A telegram from Luxembourg states that the Prussian government has informed the government of the Grand Duke that, in consequence of its having allowed a violation of the neutrality of the Grand Duchy by the French, Prussia is no longer bound to respect the neutrality of the territory of Luxembourg.

Belgium Cabinet Exposition.
BRUSSELS, Dec. 9, 1870.
In the Legislative Chamber to-day Baron d'Aethen said:—"We are aware of Prussia's note in regard to Luxembourg. He denied that the government in the least degree was influenced by Prussia to reject the position of the French prisoners in Belgium to return to their country. As for the case of Luxembourg, it ought to be a warning to Europe."

Germany.
LONDON, Dec. 9, 1870.
Riots are reported to have broken out in Berlin on account of the calling into active service the married men of the Landwehr, and a rumor states that they were suppressed by military force.

The Imperial Purple for King William.
BERLIN, Dec. 9, 1870.
The King of Saxony has signified his acceptance of the proposal made by the King of Prussia regarding the title of Emperor of Germany as a national tribute and honor to King William of Prussia.

National Unity and Legislative Co-operation.
BERLIN, Dec. 9, 1870.
On a third reading the federal treaties finally passed. The protocols of the treaties with Baden, Hesse, Wurtemberg and Bavaria have been sanctioned.

England.
LONDON, Dec. 9, 1870.
An influential committee was formed here, with Mr. Thomas Hughes as chairman, including many representative men, for the purpose of obtaining all possible security for the maintenance of peace with America. The committee, which was formed some time since, considers it inexpedient to take public action until the Eastern question is settled. The impression is prevalent that the extreme Canadian view of the fishery dispute cannot be sustained. The proposal to buy the Alabama claims is regarded as a big job conceived by a clique who have already purchased claims at a small figure, intending to make one hundred per cent. They are confident the government would rather have such a large order and make the grievances more great.

Against the Royal Dowry.
LONDON, Dec. 9, 1870.
A large meeting of the Reform League was held to-night for the purpose of protesting against the dowry of national money to Princess Louise. Bitter speeches were made, contrasting "the pauperism of the country—there being 137,000 paupers in London alone, who are dying of starvation every hour—to the wealth of the Queen, who draws £400,000 a year, besides other large sums for the royal family. She does nothing in return. The least she might do is to imitate the example of the poorest workman, and provide for her own children."

A resolution also declared it to be "the duty of all men to marry, and each to maintain his own wife and family, without asking either parish or national relief."

An appeal is made to the entire people, ignorant and educated, to decide by ballot whether or not they should supersede "the present cumbersome and inhuman system of government by the establishment of a public."

The speakers were Messrs. Howell, Mann and McCutcheon.

John Bright on the American Question.
LONDON, Dec. 11, 1870.
A report is current in the clubs that John Bright is to be sent as special Envoy to Washington to negotiate the settlement of the Alabama and fisheries questions.

The committee recently formed in this city for the purpose of obtaining the best possible securities for the continuance of peace and unity between England and the United States had intended to announce a plan at an earlier date, but have determined now to take no public action pending the settlement of the Eastern question. The committee includes many influential members of Parliament, and a list will shortly be published.

President Grant's Message.
LONDON, Dec. 11, 1870.
The President's Message elicited much hostile comment.

The Catholic Movement—Archbishop Manning on the Platform.
LONDON, Dec. 11, 1870.
An immense Catholic meeting was held in the St. James' Hall. The platform was crowded with the nobility and gentry.

Archbishop Manning said that the English Catholics were comparatively few in number, but they echoed the voice of millions of Catholics in Ireland and America, and the latter must be heeded, being, as it does, to the freest countries in the world. The voice of the Catholics in England,

Holland and Belgium on behalf of the Pope is loud on being told that he is morally a prisoner in the hands of a sanguinary mob."

Sir George Bowyer said that statesmen must be taught that Ireland is not to be trifled with. Mr. Gladstone's name was received with mingled applause and shouts of disapprobation.

Sudden Death of a New Yorker—Wintry Weather.
LONDON, Dec. 9, 1870.
Francis Dorr, of New York, yesterday fell or threw himself from a window of the Albemarle Hotel in this city and was killed.

The weather is tempestuous and much damage is reported to shipping.

Princess Alice writes a letter to the Manchester Committee expressing her gratitude for the aid furnished the German wounded.

A frightful explosion occurred at a cartridge factory in Birmingham to-day. All the hands were at work at the time. Twenty are reported killed and thirty or forty wounded.

ITALY AND SPAIN.

Crowns Honors and Compliments.
FLORENCE, Dec. 9, 1870.
King Victor Emmanuel has conferred the Order of the Annunziata upon Serrano, Prin, Espartaco and Zorilla.

At the audience given the Spanish deputation, the King said:—"I confide my son to the loyalty of the Spaniards."

Speech of the King Elect to the Crown Bearer.
MADRID, Dec. 8, 1870.

The speeches of the King of Italy and of the Duke of Aosta, made on the occasion of the presentation of the crown to the latter, are published.

Prince Amédée said:—"I have before me a smooth and I hope happy course to pursue. You present to my view a more extended horizon, and invite me to duties always elevated, but now of the utmost moment. I accept the noble mission, conscious of its difficulties."

RUSSIA.

The Neva Closed to Navigation.
ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 9, 1870.
The river Neva is frozen over and navigation is closed for the winter.

GREECE.

General Sheridan Presented at Court.
ATHENS, Dec. 8, 1870.
General Sheridan has been presented to King George by Minister Tuckerman.

RESIGNATION OF A PORTFOLIO.
BRUSSELS, Dec. 9, 1870.
Molon, Minister of State, has resigned.

IRELAND.

Death of an Archdeacon.
LONDON, Dec. 9, 1870.
The venerable Bryce Peacock, A. M., Archdeacon of Limerick, is dead.

ILLINOIS.

A Characteristic Chicago Item—An Insane Clergyman—Severe Gale.
CHICAGO, Dec. 11, 1870.

The Rev. S. A. Holt, a Universalist clergyman residing in Belvidere, Ill., was arrested at the railroad depot in Aurora yesterday for making an outrageous exposure of his person in the ladies' waiting room when it was well filled with ladies and their escorts.

He was taken before a city magistrate and fined fifty dollars. There was a mob manifested by the men to lynch the clerical offender, but cooler counsels prevailed.

A rain storm, accompanied by a fierce gale, commenced last night about ten o'clock, and has continued without abatement ever since. It now looks as if the storm might continue to an indefinite period.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Arrest of an Alleged New York Swindler.
The Municipal Election in Boston To-day.
BOSTON, Dec. 11, 1870.

Miles O'Donnell is under arrest here on a telegram from Superintendent Kelso that he is wanted in New York on a charge of swindling to the amount of \$1,000. He will be returned to New York.

The indications are that the municipal elections to-morrow will be hotly contested. There are several tickets in the field, but the contest will be mainly between the regular democratic and independent citizens' candidates for Mayor, and Charles Carter, the regular republican and citizens' candidate.

THE FENIANS.

Preparing for "Ireland's Opportunity"—The Brotherhood at Work in Buffalo.
BUFFALO, Dec. 11, 1870.

The Buffalo Fenians held a secret meeting on Friday evening and reorganized, under the name of the Irish National Brotherhood. They are prepared to take up any Irish organization in the country to take advantage of the pending European complications for the freedom of Ireland.

A committee was appointed to take charge of a large amount of military stores secreted in this city.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

A Proposition Adopted Favoring a Speedy Return to Specie Values—Government Aid for Enlarging the Erie Canal Discussed.
BUFFALO, Dec. 10, 1870.

Upon the return of the delegates from their visit to Niagara Falls the discussion was resumed of the following resolution, offered by Mr. Wetmore, of Philadelphia:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board the best interests of the country imperatively demand a restoration of the specie standard of values.

The debates to-day and to-night were the most rainy and stormy of the season. Numerous substitutes to Mr. Wetmore's resolution were offered by Messrs. Ropes, Burton and others; but all were rejected, and the original resolution, as amended, was adopted. The subject of free trade in money was discussed and laid over, after which that of an international coinage and a central measurement was considered, and referred to the National Council, after the reading of a communication from the New York Chamber of Commerce, which stated that the United States government was in correspondence with European governments on the subject, and advised that no action be taken in the matter by the Board of Trade.

The importance of inland transportation by water and the maintaining and improvement thereof by the State and national authorities as a commercial necessity, in controlling and cheapening the cost of the transportation of the great products of the country, was considered.

Mr. Hazard, of the Buffalo Board of Trade, offered resolutions looking to the aid of the general government in enlarging the Erie Canal and making it a ship channel. Mr. Hazard made a lengthy speech in favor of his resolutions.

Mr. RANDOLPH, of Chicago, opposed Mr. Hazard's resolutions, on the ground that the work should be done by the State of New York, inasmuch as it had derived a large income from the canal.

Mr. O'DWYER, of New York, expressed the opinion that the people of this State, as a whole, would not consent to the expenditure required to make the proposed improvements, inasmuch as the people of the rural districts were rather injured by the canal, as it was in controlling and cheapening the cost of the transportation of the great products of the country, was considered.

Mr. ALLEN, of Philadelphia, said he was in favor of national aid for all improvements that would tend to benefit this great body of commerce, but in view of the arguments which had been made by several speakers, he did not know how to vote upon the question. Finally, at a late hour, on the motion of Mr. Allen, the Board adjourned until Monday morning, when the consideration of the subject will be resumed.

It is expected that the Board will complete its business on Monday, although many important subjects await action. St. Louis was chosen as the city in which to hold the next meeting of the National Board of Trade.

FIRE IN SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Burning of the Crescent Paper Mills.
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 11, 1870.

The Crescent paper mills, belonging to the Messrs. Chapin & Gould, of this city, and situated in Russell, were burned early this morning. The loss is estimated at \$140,000, and the insurance is \$70,000.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Sumner on the Principle of Mixed Schools.

How an Unenterprising Correspondent Missed an Item.

HE DECLINES TO FIGHT A DUEL.

Senator Drake Lying in Wait for Carl Schurz.

Senator Sumner and the Colored Schools.

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1870.
Senator Sumner will have another opportunity at this session of Congress of urging his peculiar views on the subject of the mixture of races. The colored people of Washington and Georgetown are agitating the question of mixed schools. At present they receive their pro rata of the school fund, have their own schools, superintendents and teachers, as well as a separate Board of Trustees, consisting of two colored men and one white man, but affairs are a good deal mixed in themselves, and the more intelligent of the colored citizens insist upon the Board of Trustees being increased to nine. A bill to that effect has already been introduced into Congress, which has exclusive control over the subject. In order to secure the operation of the charter of the enfranchised, a committee, consisting of the colored members of the Board of Common Council of this city, called on Senator Sumner to-day for the purpose of conferring with him on the subject. They were courteously received by the Senator, the object of the visit was explained, and Mr. Sumner informed the delegation that he expected very soon to report the bill which was presented by him during the last session—a general school bill, or, in other words, mixed schools—and at the same time expressed his doubts as to his being able to get it passed, being compelled to admit there were republicans who were perfectly willing to vote for any measure conferring equality before the law on men, but who were not willing to accord the same justice to their offspring.

He also referred to the trouble he experienced in getting the word "white" struck out in the charter of the colored school, and cited it as what he should expect when he presented his School bill. In reply to the question that should he fail to secure the passage of his bill would he lend his influence to have the bill which was presented by Senator Patterson passed he said that, in the event of running against a post, he would cheerfully confer with Senator Patterson and render whatever assistance lay in his power to have the bill passed to reorganize the colored schools, but declined to be understood as being determined to have one general school bill, or, in other words, mixed schools, as he considered it the most and safest way of breaking down the prejudice now existing. After some general conversation in relation to the matter, the committee retired expressing themselves highly pleased with their reception and the courtesy shown them by the Senator from Massachusetts.

A Sanguinary Counselor Threatening a Peaceful Correspondent.
On Thursday last a challenge was sent by Clinton Rice, the Counselor of the Haytian Legation, to Don Platt, a correspondent of a Western paper. The cause of Mr. Rice's displeasure was the publication of a letter by Platt, alleging that the correspondent had basely misrepresented him in relation to the McGarrath claim, the full particulars of which were published in the HERALD of the 15th of November last. The issue was a question of veracity, and Rice concluded that the only way to decide it was to challenge the offending party. The time set for the affair of honor was yesterday morning at six o'clock, and the place in the neighborhood of the historic duelling grounds of Bladensburg, but Platt could not be induced to risk his life or even his reputation by accepting the challenge, and so the duel could not take place. The matter, however, was kept a profound secret on the part of Platt, Rice disclosing his intentions and thereby putting the police on their guard. A plan was laid for the arrest of the parties, and Rice attempted to leave the District, but the services of the guardians of the peace were not required. The Superintendent of Police, however, yesterday morning sent for Rice, and quietly informed him that he must consider himself under arrest on the charge of having sent a challenge. In vain Clinton protested that he had done no such thing. The Major was obdurate and would hear no denial. Finally, after the chivalrous gentleman had been seated in the office about an hour, the Major informed him that he would release him upon his parole not to leave the District to participate in a hostile meeting. This ended the unpleasantness between the counselor and correspondent, at least for the present.

Drake and Schurz.

Senator Drake, of Missouri, having accepted the position of Chief Justice of the Court of Claims, it is stated as a reason for his not promptly resigning his seat in the Senate that he desires to reply to the remarks of Senator Schurz, who expects to get the floor this week and expatiates on his opinions relative to the integrity of the republican party in its national aspect, and at the same time allude to the course which was pursued in his own State at the last election. It is expected when he gets the floor he will take occasion to explain his views on the subject of revenue reform.

The Council of the National League.

The session of the National League Council of the Union League of America, to be held in Philadelphia on Wednesday next, will draw together prominent members of the republican party from all sections of the Union. Many of these are in Washington and vicinity, having arrived from the South and West during the past few days. Exciting times are anticipated in the contested seats from Arkansas and Missouri.

New Marine Drags.

Captain J. G. Baker, of the revenue marine steamer Moccasin, has forwarded to the Treasury Department a report of the recent test made of a marine drag invented by Captain John Faunce, of the same service. The experiment was made on the morning of the 8th inst. in Narragansett Bay, off Newport, Rhode Island. He says:—"When I left port the wind was strong east-southeast. By the time I arrived where I wanted to test it the wind died out, but blowing about a good whole sail breeze, but there was a heavy swell rolling in from the southeast. We were in eighteen fathoms of water. Here we let the drag go and tried it with thirty, forty and fifty fathoms of hawser. The wind, however, was not strong enough to test it thoroughly. The tide was strong, setting from the north-northeast. Of course, the wind not being very strong, the tide would have some influence on the vessel. But under these circumstances I found she would lay about seven or eight points from the wind and ride the sea like a gull. Nothing could be more satisfactory. I am convinced that in any gale of wind she would lay head to it and ride it out. I shall give it another trial as soon as the wind is strong enough. This vessel is very hard to keep head to the wind. Her mast (and she has but one) is well forward, with a good sized square sail yard. Her pilot house is high, and this makes her pay off when lying at anchor about seven points each way from the wind. As regards the principle of the drag, it is all you could expect. A drag weighing not more than four hundred pounds (this one weighs seven hundred pounds) would answer every purpose for a vessel of the size of the Moccasin. Further tests in severe weather will no doubt be quite as satisfactory as the one just made. Of its utility I have to say that no other should be without one, and I hope, as soon as the tests are satisfactory, they will all be supplied with one." The object of the "drag" is to supply the place of the anchor, or in any great emergency when it is necessary to keep the vessel from drifting. The first experiment was entrusted to Captain Baker, as he is regarded as one of the

ablest officers of the revenue marine service, and in his testimony the department places the greatest confidence. This invention, so important to the shipping interest, has proved a success, and arrangements are being made with a New York firm to manufacture at once. The drag itself cannot be better described than it is sketched in the accompanying sketch, being made of various diameters, from five to ten feet, and weighing from 400 to 1,000 pounds. The officers of the revenue marine are anxious that this "drag" will add another to the valuable inventions devised for the protection of our mercantile marine, and save many a vessel from shipwreck. As soon as these "drags" can be supplied they will be furnished to all the vessels of the revenue marine.

Status of the New Gold Banks.

The Comptroller of the Currency has decided to again change the wording on the face of the new gold notes. In place of the words "National Currency," on the top border of the face of the note, will be, "Redeemable in gold on demand." The question has again been referred to the Treasury, and the Comptroller has decided to refer the matter to the organization of gold banks subjects them, with several exceptions, to the provisions and requirements of the law governing national banks, and their notes, as everybody knows, are not receivable for customs. The question then arises: Will Congress change the law so as to allow the notes of the gold banks to be received by the collectors of the several ports? Comptroller Hubbard says he thinks that no change of the kind will be made. When the bill authorizing the establishment of gold banks was pending at the last session of Congress it was submitted to him for suggestions, and the proposition to allow these notes to be received at the Custom House in payment of duties was thoroughly discussed. Admitting they were always worth their full value in coin, they could not be made legal tender, and, if receivable for customs, the government would be at an expense and trouble in procuring them to the banks for redemption. It was thought better, therefore, to limit their use to the mercantile community exclusively, and wait until the government resumed specie payment before departing from present usages. Besides, in the business transactions of merchants, the aggregation of any great number of these bills upon any one bank would subject the bank required to redeem them very often to an inconvenience, which could be better averted under the present system of doing business.

JOBS IN THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Fifty-five Distinct Jobs Expended—189,324,920 Acres of Choice Land to be Given to Overgrown Corporations by the Forty-first Congress—Twenty-three Subsidy Bills Have Passed the Senate—Thirty-two More Pending—The Full Particulars of Each Job—The Number and Name of Each Bill—Official Estimates of the Extent and Value of the Gifts—Astounding Disclosures.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1870.

The lobbyists subsidy jobbers and legislative thieves are here in full force. The first bill of importance taken up by the House after hearing the President's Message was one giving something over one million acres of land to build the St. Croix and Bayfield Railroad. This franchise, if granted, will be under the control, so I am informed by members, of that financial Peter Pan, Mr. Jay Cooke. It will be likely to pass. A few members will put themselves on record by voting against it some stage, and then absent themselves at the final passage.

LANDS GIVEN AWAY BY THE PRESENT CONGRESS.

The people have no idea how badly they are being plundered by the Forty-first Congress. The facts have not been published. Hon. George W. Julian, Chairman of the House Committee on Public Lands, has made an estimate of the amount of government lands demanded by subsidy jobbers of the present Congress in the principal bills that have passed or are now pending. The facts are astounding; here they are:

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS SUBSIDY BILLS.

No. of Bill. Name of Job. Acres Demanded.

S. B. 112—Oregon and Idaho RR. 4,700,000

S. B. 104—Lincoln and Denver RR. 3,800,000

S. B. 157—St. Croix RR. 1,000,000

S. B. 475—Great Eastern RR. 300,000

S. B. 209—Chicago and Al. RR. 500,000